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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

| **Office Action Summary** | Application No. 09/502,689 | Applicant(s) KUMBALIMUTT ET AL. |
|---|---|---|
| | Examiner Syed J Ali | Art Unit 2127 |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _04 March 2003_ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.     2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-50_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-50_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _2_ . | 6) ☐ Other: |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Election/Restrictions*

1.      Applicant's arguments in response to the previous restriction requirement are

considered persuasive, and therefore the restriction requirement is withdrawn.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

2.      The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.      Claims 19, 33, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as

being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 19 recites the limitation "said command methods" in line 2.  There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 33 contains grammatical errors in line 5 rendering the claim indefinite.

Claim 47 contains grammatical errors in line 7 rendering the claim indefinite.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4.     The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5.     Claims 1, 16, 33-36, and 46-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Booth et al. (USPN 6,493,719) (hereinafter Booth).

As per claim 1, Booth discloses a management model for managing at least

resources and tasks in a computerized enterprise system, comprising:

a user interface (col. 8 lines 16-38, wherein a Web-based Enterprise Management

system is disclosed, in particular to how the script could be implemented using several

well known programming tools, such as VBScript, JScript, and ASP, all of which are

known to be tools which allow for simple development of user interfaces);

a common information model object manager (CIMOM) exposing a first plurality

of standard interfaces, said CIMOM in communication with said user interface through

one of said first plurality of standard interfaces (col. 4 lines 46-65, "the client process 62

... communicates management information requests through a proxy 68 to the CIMOM

64. At least part of the communication is preferably via COM", wherein COM is one of

numerous types of standard interfaces supported by Booth); and

at least one provider decoupled from said user interface and communicating with said CIMOM via another of said first plurality of standard interfaces, said provider exposing a second standard interface to allow management of the enterprise system resources and tasks at the provider level (col. 5 lines 27-35, "the CIMOM 64 hides the management complexity by distributing the request to the appropriate providers 66. The providers $66_1 - 66_n$ gather the necessary data from the devices $70_1 - 70_n$ using vendor or protocol-specific mechanisms such as DMI, SNMP, CMIP, or a proprietary mechanism").

As per claim 16, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 1 above.

As per claim 33, Booth discloses a method of exposing an element of an enterprise system to be managed, comprising the steps of:

defining at least one user interface component to expose and allow access to the element on a user interface (col. 8 lines 16-38, wherein a Web-based Enterprise Management system is disclosed, in particular to how the script could be implemented using several well known programming tools, such as VBScript, JScript, and ASP, all of which are known to be tools which allow for simple development of user interfaces. Further, interaction with that user interface, i.e., allowing access to an element on a user interface is easily performed by the programmer); and

implement at least one provider for the element, said provider providing a class definition and generating instances of the class to which the element belongs, said provider further providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via

the at least one user interface (col. 4 lines 47-50, "By way of example, if a client process

62 submits a query to the CIMOM 64 requesting information on a disk drive, the

CIMOM 64 may return an instance of the following 'Disk' class object", col. 4 lines 46-

65, "the client process 62 ... communicates management information requests through a

proxy 68 to the CIMOM 64. At least part of the communication is preferably via

COM").

As per claim 34, Booth discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of

implementing at least one provider for the element includes the step of defining a schema

for the element (col. 4 lines 46-65, "HHMP provides management services across

platform boundaries by defining a common network access model, a common schema,

and a common security model").

As per claim 35, Booth discloses the method of claim 34, wherein said step of

defining a schema for the element comprises the steps of:

identifying management attributes of the element (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50,

"By way of example of how management information is exchanged, in Fig. 2, the client

process 62 starts a request, which is appropriately packaged up by the proxy");

identifying management tasks associated with the element (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5

line 50, "the CIMOM 64 passes the client process 62 requests to one or more appropriate

servers known as object providers, [which are] the sources of management information);

identifying a base class from common information model (CIM) schema classes

(col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "the client process 62 will access the CIM repository 72,

which may have the information therein if static, and/or will provide the information necessary for locating the appropriate provider or providers which can satisfy the request);

deriving a class for the element from the base class (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "if a client process 62 submits a query to the CIMOM 64 requesting information on a disk drive, the CIMOM 64 may return an instance of the following 'Disk' class object", wherein the "Disk" class object is derived from the base class "Disk").

As per claim 36, Booth discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said user interface component is a Web user interface, and wherein the step of defining at least one user interface component to expose and allow access to the element on a user interface comprises the steps of:

defining Web elements that add links to the managed element in a Web UI framework (col. 6 lines 35-44, "there is provided a method and system that transform script written in a straightforward, natural syntax into the COM calls and appropriate syntax needed to directly access properties and methods of CIM (or WBEM, i.e., Web-based Enterprise Management)", wherein WBEM is a Web UI, and it is well known that WBEM contains web elements and links); and

implementing ASP scripts that implement the at least one provider (col. 18 lines 60-65, "In ASP...there is supported the Server.CreateObject function in embedded script", wherein ASP is merely one of the scripting languages capable of implementing Booth).

As per claim 46, Booth discloses a method of creating a managed element for an enterprise system managed by a management framework, comprising the steps of:

selecting a particular element on a user interface that has a corresponding class associated therewith (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "the client process 62 starts a request", wherein the client request is started by a user who selects an item from a user interface);

requesting a definition of the class from the management framework (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "the CIMOM 64 passes the client process 62 requests to one or more appropriate servers known as object providers");

identifying an appropriate resource provider within the management framework (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "the client process 62 will access the CIM repository 72, which may have the information therein if static, and/or will provide the information necessary for locating the appropriate provider or providers which can satisfy the request");

returning the class definition to the user interface (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "the CIMOM 64 may return an instance of the following 'Disk' class object");

creating an instance of the element (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, "the CIMOM 64 may return an instance of the following 'Disk' class object", wherein the returning of an instance of an object is the same as creating an instance); and

persisting the instance of the element (col. 4 line 66 – col. 5 line 50, wherein once the object is created, it persists until the process request is satisfied and it goes out of scope, at which point the object is destroyed).

As per claim 47, Booth discloses in a computer system having a graphical user interface including a display and a user interface selection device, a method of providing and selecting management tasks and resources, comprising the steps of:

providing a display having multiple panes (Fig. 1, element 47, wherein the monitor is capable of displaying a multiple pane graphical user interface);

displaying a lit of elements available for management in one of said panes (col. 4 line 33 – col. 6 line 25, wherein the CIM disclosed therein is to be implemented using a WBEM, which allows a user to affect management requests, selectable from a user interface);

displaying data relating to active index items in another of said panes upon selection of one said elements of said list (col. 4 line 33 – col. 6 line 25, wherein once the management information is retrieved from the CIM, the process request is served, and the object is returned to the client for management, thereby being displayed as an active item upon selection).

As per claim 48, Booth discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said first plurality of standard interfaces exposed by said CIMOM are COM interfaces (col. 4 lines 46-65, "At least part of the communication is preferably via COM (Component Object Model) and/or DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model), i.e., by invoking methods of objects in the CIMOM 64 server over an underlying protocol such as TCP").

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

6.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.      Claims 2-3, 17, 26, 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Booth in view of Fohn et al. (USPN 6,076,091) (hereinafter Fohn).

As per claim 2, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1, wherein

said at least one provider performs syntax and semantic checks on input received from a

user via said user interface and passed via said CIMOM.

Fohn discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said at least one provider performs

syntax and semantic checks on input received from a user via said user interface and

passed via said CIMOM (col. 14 lines 45-67, "the Controller level checks that the

semantics are consistent, complete, and correct", wherein the Controller is essentially the

same in function as the providers disclosed in Booth, and the Controllers receive input

from a user, and then verify that it is semantically correct).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth

with Fohn since it allows a greater level of specialization, thus creating a more reliable

system. Specifically, by taking semantics checking away from the user module, it can be

implemented in a separate checking module, thereby increasing throughput as well as

minimizing the functions required to be implemented in the user interface module.

As per claim 3, Fohn discloses the model of claim 2, wherein said user interface performs essentially no syntax and semantic checks of said inputs (The provider representative inputs model or policy updates, modifications, or deletion requests at 7.2. The request is passed to the Controller level at 7.3", wherein the Controller performs all semantic checks, and thus the user interface inherently performs no syntax or semantic checks.

As per claim 17, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 2 above.

As per claim 26, Booth discloses a computer-readable medium having a computer-executable management system provider component including computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of:

exposing a standard interface (col. 4 lines 46-65, "the client process 62 ... communicates management information requests through a proxy 68 to the CIMOM 64. At least part of the communication is preferably via COM", wherein COM is one of numerous types of standard interfaces supported by Booth);

receiving information via the standard interface relating to management of at least one of an enterprise resource and task (col. 3 lines 6-16, "The invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network").

Booth does not disclose performing syntax and semantic checks on the information.

Fohn discloses performing syntax and semantic checks on the information (col. 14 lines 45-67, "the Controller level checks that the semantics are consistent, complete, and correct", wherein the Controller is essentially the same in function as the providers disclosed in Booth, and the Controllers receive input from a user, and then verify that it is semantically correct).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth with Fohn since it allows a greater level of specialization, thus creating a more reliable system. Specifically, by taking semantics checking away from the user module, it can be implemented in a separate checking module, thereby increasing throughput as well as minimizing the functions required to be implemented in the user interface module.

As per claim 49, Booth discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein said first plurality of standard interfaces exposed by said CIMOM are COM interfaces (col. 4 lines 46-65, "At least part of the communication is preferably via COM (Component Object Model) and/or DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model), i.e., by invoking methods of objects in the CIMOM 64 server over an underlying protocol such as TCP").

8.      Claims 4, 6, 18, 20 and 38-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in view of Mullins (USPN 5,857,197).

As per claim 4, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes command methods for getting and setting attribute values.

Mullins discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes command methods for getting and setting attribute values (col. 8 lines 19-36, "each java class in order to be supported by the preferred embodiment must implement a standard interface. With compliance to this standard interface, the subject invention can call the methods necessary to initialize the data automatically", wherein the getting and setting of data attributes for a particular class, although primarily intended for use during instantiation, can also be done at a later point).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth with Mullins since it allows greater modularization of code, as well as allowing the entire system to be able to manipulate data objects. Specifically, if no methods were created to allow the manipulation of data objects, there would be no way to access protected or private data, thereby limiting the potential functionality of the system. By allowing the standard interface to get and set attributes, these data members can be manipulated to suit the needs of the system dynamically.

As per claim 6, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes a command method for getting help strings.

"Official Notice" is taken that a command method for getting help strings is well known and expected in the art. Specifically, the use of a command method for getting

any number of data types is well known and widely applicable, particularly as it applies

to the disclosure of Mullins, which suggests allowing instantiated classes to manipulate

data objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a

command method for getting help strings since that would allow the model to retrieve

help statements and pass it along to the user, thereby making use of the model easier.

As per claim 18, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 4 above.

As per claim 20, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 6 above.

As per claim 38, Booth does not specifically disclose the method of claim 33,

wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element

via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to set a

value of an attribute of the element.

Mullins discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a

standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface

comprises the step of implementing a method to set a value of an attribute of the element

(col. 8 lines 19-36, "each java class in order to be supported by the preferred embodiment

must implement a standard interface. With compliance to this standard interface, the

subject invention can call the methods necessary to initialize the data automatically",

wherein the getting and setting of data attributes for a particular class, although primarily

intended for use during instantiation, can also be done at a later point).

As per claim 39, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 39 above. That is, Mullins discloses a way of allowing instances of object-oriented classes to manipulate data attributes via the use of standard interfaces. This applies to both getting and setting of attributes. Therefore, the discussion of claim 38 forms the basis for the rejection of the present claim as well.

As pr claim 40, Mullins discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to retrieve a default value of an attribute of the element (col. 8 lines 19-36, "With compliance to this standard interface, the subject invention can call the methods necessary to initialize the data automatically", wherein the data being initialized automatically is essentially initializing that data to a default value, and if that data is retrieved later, it would be retrieving a default value).

As per claims 41-43, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing methods to retrieve a list of valid values, validation rules, and help information of an attribute of the element.

"Official Notice" is taken that the retrieval of attributes specific to what is claimed above is well known and expected in the art. Specifically, what is referred to in Mullins in terms of setting and retrieving attribute values is related in a mostly general

sense. What specific attributes are modified depends on the specific needs of a particular

model. To that end, the retrieval of the claimed attributes are easily implemented in

software, and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include

methods to retrieve such values if it proved necessary to the functionality of the particular

model.

9.      Claims 5, 7, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Booth in view of Mullins and further in view of Lei et al. (USPN 6,487,552)

(hereinafter Lei).

As per claim 5, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the model of

claim 4, wherein said command methods for getting and setting attribute values are

exposed for only particular attributes of said system résources and tasks based on

privileges contained in a user profile.

Lei discloses the model of claim 4, wherein said command methods for getting

and setting attribute values are exposed for only particular attributes of said system

resources and tasks based on privileges contained in a user profile (col. 10 lines 36-43,

"The database server 212 will only execute a CREATE CONTEXT command when the

user issuing the command has the requisite database privileges", wherein it is well known

that in a multi-user system, privileges are frequently defined within a user profile for each

individual user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the

modified Booth with Lei since by only allowing users with the proper privileges to set

attributes accordingly, data integrity and security is ensured to a higher extent than if any user was permitted to change attributes at will. To that end, by only allowing users who are permitted to set or change certain attributes to do so, a greater degree of control is obtained over the system, thus creating a system that is easier to manage as well as monitor.

As per claim 7, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 6, wherein said command method for getting help strings are exposed based on an expertise level contained in a user profile. However, as discussed above in reference to claim 6, including a command method for getting help strings is an obvious modification. In view of this as well as Lei's disclosure that only users with certain permission levels should be allowed to get certain data types, "Official Notice" is taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to limit a user's access to certain data unless they are at a high enough level to effectively manage and utilize such data.

As per claim 21, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 7 above.

10.     Claims 8-9, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in view of Antur et al. (6,243,815) (hereinafter Antur).

As per claim 8, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1, further comprising an active directory (AD) containing system resource information.

Antur discloses the model of claim 1, further comprising an active directory (AD)

containing system resource information (col. 3 lines 50-62, "Such directory services are

preferably Novell Directory Services, Microsoft's Active Directory Services, LDAP and

other directory services provide central points of administration for entire networks of

networks. DS typically maintain information about every resource on the network").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth

with Antur since the use of a directory service allows management of system resources

regardless of physical location. It simplifies resource allocation in that in order to allow a

user access to a particular resource, only a small modification to that user's profile is

necessary to make the update. In this way, network traffic can be minimized by not

having each user individually log in to each application, rather the initial logon sets the

permission level for the remainder of the session.

As per claim 9, Antur discloses the model of claim 8, wherein system resource

information includes at least one user profile (col. 3 lines 50-62, "DS typically maintain

information about every resource on the network, including users").

As per claim 22, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 8 above.

11.     Claims 10, 23, and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Booth in view of Arendt et al. (USPN 6,003,075) (hereinafter Arendt).

As per claim 10, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes command methods for saving and restoring configuration data.

Arendt discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes command methods for saving and restoring configuration data (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration change").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth with Arendt since it allows the restoration of the system to a known functional state in the case of an error or failure. That is, if any changes to the system's configuration are applied and an unstable or failure state is the result, the system may revert to the last known good configuration, thus restoring the integrity of the system.

As per claim 23, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated for claim 10 above.

As per claim 44, Booth does not specifically disclose the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to store a configuration of the element.

Arendt discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to store a configuration of the element (col.

7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied

by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration

change", wherein the original configuration is saved in the sense that each software

component that changes the configuration logs that change, and the original state is able

to be restored by backtracking those changes).

As per claim 45, Arendt discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of

providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one

user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to restore a configuration of

the element (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of

the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the

configuration change", wherein the original configuration is saved in the sense that each

software component that changes the configuration logs that change, and the original

state is able to be restored by backtracking those changes).

12.     Claims 11-13, 24-25, 37, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Booth in view of Das et al. (6,493,688) (hereinafter Das).

As per claim 11, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1,

wherein said provider dynamically localizes a language of said user interface.

Das discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said provider dynamically localizes a

language of said user interface (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be

established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by

the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence

of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth

with Das since in today's computing environment, global scalability is essential to a

product's success or failure. Therefore, by allowing the model to be modified to suit

language preferences of different users, it may become available to more people to use in

a user-friendly manner, thereby increasing the potential distribution.

As per claim 12, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the model of

claim 11, wherein said user interface comprises a Web browser, and wherein said

provider dynamically localizes a language of said user interface based on a sensed

language preference of said Web browser.

"Official Notice" is taken that the use of multiple languages within a Web

browser is well known and expected in the art. As Das teaches of modifying the

language of a program based on preferences contained in a user profile, a demonstration

of a Web browser that supports multi-language capability thus is easily suitable to

implement such a method. An exemplary example of a Web browser capable of

supporting multiple languages would be Microsoft's Internet Explorer, among others. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to support the localizing of a

language preference within a Web browser since the Web is among the most commonly

used Internet tools worldwide. To that end, in order to make a product available to a

global market, the ability to support multiple languages based on a user profile within

that browser would serve that purpose.

As per claim 13, Das discloses the model of claim 11, wherein said provider dynamically localizes a language of said user interface based on settings in a user profile (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

As per claims 24-25, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated for claims 11-12, respectively.

As per claim 37, Booth does not specifically disclose the method of claim 36, wherein the step of implementing ASP scripts comprises the step of localizing a language of the ASP scripts.

Das discloses the method of claim 36, wherein the step of implementing ASP scripts comprises the step of localizing a language of the ASP scripts (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

As per claim 50, Booth discloses a method of dynamically localizing a user interface which exposes and allows access to an element of an enterprise system to be managed, comprising the steps of:

implementing at least one provider for the element, said provider providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via a user interface (col. 4 lines 46-65, "the client process 62 ... communicates management information requests through a proxy 68 to the CIMOM 64. At least part of the communication is preferably via COM", wherein COM is one of numerous types of standard interfaces supported by Booth; and col. 5 lines 27-35, "the CIMOM 64 hides the management complexity by distributing the request to the appropriate providers 66. The providers $66_1 - 66_n$ gather the necessary data from the devices $70_1 - 70_n$ using vendor or protocol-specific mechanisms such as DMI, SNMP, CMIP, or a proprietary mechanism");

extracting language preference information for a user (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.");

dynamically localizing the user interface based on the language preference information (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

13.    Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Booth.

As per claim 14, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1,
wherein said user interface comprises a command line interface (CLI).

"Official Notice" is taken that the use of a command line interface is well known
and expected in the art.  It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to
consider a command line interface as a potential interface for the claimed model since it
remains a common type of interface in systems such as UNIX and MS-DOS.
Additionally, these systems are very capable of supporting the other limitations of the
parent claim, such as multi-user support, directory services, and interaction with standard
interfaces.

As per claim 15, Booth does not specifically disclose the model of claim 1,
wherein said user interface comprises a Web browser.

"Official Notice" is taken that the use of a Web browser interface is well known
and expected in the art.  In modern computing systems, Web browsers are possibly the
most widely used interfaces cross-platform globally.  They are universal to many
systems, including Microsoft Windows, UNIX, Linux, and Mac OS.  To that end, users
from all across the world use Web browsers to receive interactive content from the
Internet.  It follows that a Web browser thus is an exemplary mode of delivering content
to as large an audience as possible, thus to use a Web browser would have been obvious
to one of ordinary skill in the art.

14.     Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in

view of Lei.

        As per claim 19, Booth does not specifically disclose the computer-readable

medium of claim 16, further comprising a database component for storing at least a user

profile, and wherein said command methods for getting and setting attribute values are

exposed for only particular attributes of said system resources and tasks based on

privileges contained in said user profile.

        Lei discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 16, further comprising a

database component for storing at least a user profile, and wherein said command

methods for getting and setting attribute values are exposed for only particular attributes

of said system resources and tasks based on privileges contained in said user profile (col.

10 lines 36-43, "The database server 212 will only execute a CREATE CONTEXT

command when the user issuing the command has the requisite database privileges",

wherein it is well known that in a multi-user system, privileges are frequently defined

within a user profile for each individual user).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Booth

with Lei since by only allowing users with the proper privileges to set attributes

accordingly, data integrity and security is ensured to a higher extent than if any user was

permitted to change attributes at will.   To that end, by only allowing users who are

permitted to set or change certain attributes to do so, a greater degree of control is

obtained over the system, thus creating a system that is easier to manage as well as monitor.

15.    Claims 27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in view of Fohn and further in view of Mullins.

As per claim 27, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of getting and setting an attribute value.

Mullins discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of getting and setting am attribute value (col. 8 lines 19-36, "each java class in order to be supported by the preferred embodiment must implement a standard interface. With compliance to this standard interface, the subject invention can call the methods necessary to initialize the data automatically", wherein the getting and setting of data attributes for a particular class, although primarily intended for use during instantiation, can also be done at a later point).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Booth with Mullins since it allows greater modularization of code, as well as allowing the entire system to be able to manipulate data objects. Specifically, if no methods were created to allow the manipulation of data objects, there would be no way to

access protected or private data, thereby limiting the potential functionality of the system. By allowing the standard interface to get and set attributes, these data members can be manipulated to suit the needs of the system dynamically.

As per claim 29, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of getting help strings.

"Official Notice" is taken that a command method for getting help strings is well known and expected in the art. Specifically, the use of a command method for getting any number of data types is well known and widely applicable, particularly as it applies to the disclosure of Mullins, which suggests allowing instantiated classes to manipulate data objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a command method for getting help strings since that would allow the model to retrieve help statements and pass it along to the user, thereby making use of the model easier.

16.     Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in view of Fohn in view of Mullins as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Lei.

As per claim 28, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user profile information from an external database, and wherein said

steps of getting and setting an attribute value are exposed for particular attribute values based on the user profile.

Lei discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user profile information from an external database, and wherein said steps of getting and setting an attribute value are exposed for particular attribute values based on the user profile (col. 10 lines 36-43, "The database server 212 will only execute a CREATE CONTEXT command when the user issuing the command has the requisite database privileges", wherein it is well known that in a multi-user system, privileges are frequently defined within a user profile for each individual user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Booth with Lei since by only allowing users with the proper privileges to set attributes accordingly, data integrity and security is ensured to a higher extent than if any user was permitted to change attributes at will. To that end, by only allowing users who are permitted to set or change certain attributes to do so, a greater degree of control is obtained over the system, thus creating a system that is easier to manage as well as monitor.

17.    Claims 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in view of Fohn in view of Mullins as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Das.

As per claim 30, the modified Booth does not disclose the computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user language preference information from an external component, and wherein said step of getting help strings includes the step of dynamically localizing the help strings based on the user language preference information.

Das discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user language preference information from an external component, and wherein said step of getting help strings includes the step of dynamically localizing the help strings based on the user language preference information (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Booth with Das since in today's computing environment, global scalability is essential to a product's success or failure. Therefore, by allowing the model to be modified to suit language preferences of different users, it may become available to more people to use in a user-friendly manner, thereby increasing the potential distribution.

As per claim 31, Das discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further
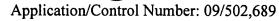
includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user profile information from an external database, and wherein said step of getting help strings is exposed based on the user profile (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

18.     Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Booth in view of Fohn and further in view of Arendt.

As per claim 32, the modified Booth does not specifically disclose the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of saving and restoring enterprise configuration data to and from an external memory component.

Arendt discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of saving and restoring enterprise configuration data to and from an external memory component (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration change").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Booth with Arendt since it allows the restoration of the system to a known functional state in the case of an error or failure. That is, if any changes to the system's configuration are applied and an unstable or failure state is the result, the system may revert to the last known good configuration, thus restoring the integrity of the system.

## *Conclusion*

19.    The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Syed J Ali whose telephone number is (703) 305-8106. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30, 1st Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William A Grant can be reached on (703) 308-1108. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Syed Ali
June 17, 2003

MAJID A. BANANKHAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER